The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5458 第五千四百五十八號 光緒乙亥年四月十五日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY, 1875. 禮拜三 英五月十九號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 17, CHATEAUBRIAND, French bark, 384, Hervé, Bangkok 17th April, Rice.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

May 18, ABBOTSFORD, British str., 649, John Mann, Bangkok 9th May, General.—AH YON.

May 18, MALACCA, British str., 1,500, Bernard, Whampoa May 18th.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 18, BOMBAY, British str., 1,327, C. F. Davis, Yokohama 12th May, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 18TH.

Glenfinlas, str., for Foochow.
Yottung, str., for Swatow.
Pardo, str., for Saigon.
Novelty, for Newchwang.
Colombo, for Chefoo.
Cassandra, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.
China, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.

Departures.

May 18, MENZALEH, str., for Yokohama.
May 18, GLENFINLAS, str., for Foochow.
May 18, CHINA, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.
May 18, CASSANDRA, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.
May 18, DJEMNAH, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Abbotsford*, str., from Bangkok:—46 Chinese.

Per *Bombay*, str., from Yokohama:—Mrs. Watt and child, Mrs. Wilkie and 3 children, and Mr. Canard; officers, engineers and crew of the steamship *Massilia*.

DEPARTED.

Per *China*, str., for Singapore &c.:—Mr. and Mrs. Firth, Mrs. T. S. Gardner, Messrs. Behre and Nathan, 10 Europeans deck and 294 Chinese.

Per *Cassandra*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—Messrs. P. Dorabjee and F. B. Cama, and 176 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yottung*, str., for Swatow:—90 Chinese.

Per *Novelty*, for Newchwang:—3 Chinese.

Reports.

The French bark *Chateaubriand* reports left Bangkok on 17th April. Had light airs in the Gulf of Siam, and moderate variable winds the rest of passage to arrival.

The British steamship *Abbotsford* reports left Bangkok on 9th May, and had fine calm weather throughout. Spoke the bark *Ousuri*, of Dundee, 149 days out, bound to Chefoo, in lat. 9.18 N. and long. 108.14 E.

The P. & O. steamship *Bombay* reports left Yokohama on 12th May at 4 a.m. Experienced S. Westerly gales between Oosima and Towiaaky. Passed Chichakoff at 5 p.m. on the 14th; thence to port light variable airs and fine weather. Arrived at Hongkong 5.30 p.m. on the 18th. Signalled H.M.S. *Challenger* on the 12th, standing S.S.E., likewise the French iron-clad *Montcalm*, accompanied by a corvette, standing to the N.E. On the afternoon of the 18th, outside the Ly-ee-moon Pass, passed the French mail steamship *Djemnah*, bound North.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 3rd, str. Esmeralda from Amoy and Hongkong; 4th, Bremente from Newcastle, Villa de Rivadavia from Hongkong, Florida from San Francisco; 5th, str. Emuy from Hongkong, str. Mariveles from Singapore; 6th, Frolic from Singapore; 8th, Admiral Tegetthoff from Hongkong, Ludovic & Charles from Newcastle; 9th, str. Formosa from Amoy; 10th, Keidrich from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

April 22nd, Minna for Hongkong; 24th, Surprise for New York, Gravina for Hongkong; 27th, str. Paragua for Singapore, Two Brothers for San Francisco; 28th, str. Panay for Hongkong; 30th, U.S. corvette Saco for Hongkong; May 1st, str. Leyte for Hongkong; 3rd, Loyola for Cadiz via Iloilo, Balbina for Hongkong; 6th, Paco for Hongkong via Sual; 7th, Belted Will for London; 8th, str. Esmeralda for Hongkong and Amoy; 9th, John Nicholson for Liverpool, str. Sorsogon for Hongkong, Oceano for Hongkong via Sual, Minerva for Molucas via Zamboanga.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Finellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Hiberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Min	London	Jan. 6
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Marlé	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Ed. James	Portland	Jan. 15
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Rosetta M'Neill	New York	Jan. 21
Balgownie	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kolga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Silurian	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Clarnium (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Alirnam (s)	Shields	Feb. 10
Golden Spur	London	Feb. 19
Helvetska	London	Feb. 25
Gustav	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Itollo	Lisbon	Mch. 1
Kaisow	London	Mch. 3
Cheviot (s)	London	Mch. 5
Africa (s)	London	Mch. 10
Devonhurst (s)	London	Mch. 10
Amadin	Swansea	Mch. 11
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Midnight	Liverpool	Mch. 20
Edward James	Portland	Mch. 22
Tchihatchoff (s)	London	Mch. 24
Robert Boak	Cardiff	Mch. 25
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Tartar (s)	London	Mch. 29

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL).

COMMENCING with the *HINDOSTAN*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 30th May, and Hongkong 5th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London, *via* the Suez Canal, until further notice.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2050 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL. Nos. 5, 6, and 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

TO LET,

With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st June prox. Rent $40.
Apply to ED. SHARP & TOLLER.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1875. [tf 638

TO LET.

NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 578 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to G. FALCONER & Co.

346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

252 Hongkong, 3th March, 1875.

TO LET,

With Possession on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of E. JENSEN, Esq.

Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to ED. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors.*

tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 17, corner of Peel Street and Hollywood Road. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to TATA & Co., No. 11, *Hollywood Road.*

1m 670 Hongkong, 4th May, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND........ 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE,
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 17, Wyndham Street, next to the *Daily Press* Office.
ED. CHASTEL.

460 Hongkong, 24th March, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.

6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD to sign our Firm from date.
DODD & Co.

503 558 Amoy, 9th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. BARRETTO having REMOVED his Residence to Hongkong, the authority accorded to him to sign our Firm per procuration ceased on the 15th inst.
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

1m 612 Macao, 22nd April, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
MAGENS WILLIAM GREIG.

1m 726 Foochow, 8th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. THOMAS HALL to sign our Firm per procuration.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 654 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE OLIVER is authorised to sign the name of our Firm at Foochow.
HEARD & Co.

tf 719 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. P. SICHEL in our Firm ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. C. BRAUN is this day admitted a Partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
1st May, 1875. [1m 651

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.

6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1829. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.
HEARD & Co.

tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Scrip Certificate for one Share in this Company, numbered Six, and standing in the name of the late M. A. DOS REMEDIOS, having been lost, the same is cancelled.
By Order,
W. H. RAY, *Secretary pro. tem.*

2m 636 Hongkong, 27th April, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents,*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 181 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.

Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio.... ... ... $1.00
Extra copies, ... 0.25

Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.

6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper............$1.50
Neatly Bound......................$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 20th May, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
50 Cases BRANDY.
15 " VERMOUTH.
15 " SHERRY.
EAU DE COLOGNE, "Pinaud."
TOILET SOAP, "
BAR SOAP, "
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Clothes and Hair BRUSHES.
CORKSCREWS.
SALAD OIL.
W. SAUCE.

Also,
(For account of the concerned,)—
BOM, 50 Cases, each 4 Doz. Tins, Borden's Condensed MILK, "Eagle Brand," more or less Damaged, ex *Craigforth.*

And
Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

766 Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st instant, at Noon,—

An Invoice of Mantle-Piece MIRRORS, Union DRILL, Black PARAMATTA, Cotton UMBRELLAS, Watch KEYS, Violet POWDER, Flower VASES.
5 Casks CLARET.
CHAMPAGNE, LIQUEUR, BRANDY.
7 Verandah Marble-top TABLES.
200 Boxes Yellow SOAP.
50 Bolts Baxter's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 6.
TWINE.
1 Copper DISTILLING APPARATUS.

And
A Parian STATUETTE "PRIE DIEU,"
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

705 Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

BOOK AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

MONDAY,

the 24th May, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—

A Private Library of VALUABLE BOOKS, comprising WORKS on HISTORY, LAW, THEOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, POETRY, and GENERAL LITERATURE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Books will be on view on the Morning of the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

751 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

EUROPEAN AND CHINESE-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Residence of W. W. BATTLES, Esq., No. 8, Arbuthnot Road,

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Walnut Rep-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, WHATNOT, CARD TABLE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, GASALIERS, ENGRAVINGS and OLEOGRAPHS, Carved SIDEBOARD, Mahogany Dining TABLE, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.

Also,
A Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, CUES, and BALLS.
FLOWER POTS, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

752 Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.

HANDSOME AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
A COTTAGE PIANO, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, LONDON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

THE 29TH MAY, 1875, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,
At the Residence of
CAPTAIN G. D. PITMAN,
Seymour Terrace.

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

A Handsome Drawing Room SUITE of Walnut Wood FURNITURE covered with Green Damask, Oval, Occasional, and Card TABLES, Marble Mounted CLOCKS, PIER GLASSES, PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

A VERY-HANDSOMELY CARVED NINGPO CABINET.

A Solid MAHOGANY COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, LONDON, made expressly for this Climate.

DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE (*Star and Wreath Pattern,*) BOOKCASE and BOOKS, PUNKAH, Handsome Lacquered Japanese VASES.

Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS, Children's Iron and Teak CRIBS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and TABLES.

1 LADY'S ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY WARDROBE.

1 ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY TOILET TABLE with MIRROR.

1 ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY CHEVAL GLASS.

A WHEELER and WILSON SEWING MACHINE in Walnut Stand.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, Hearth RUGS, LACE and Cretonne CURTAINS, and Curtain POLES, TEA POYS, Fire GUARDS, SEDAN and EVENING CHAIRS.

A Nice Collection of FLOWERS and FERNS,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on *Friday*, the 28th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

753 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having made the necessary arrangements in London with Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co. (*Globe Foreign Express,*) are prepared to forward Packages to all parts of the United Kingdom, at Tariff Rates, Particulars of which may be obtained on Application.

1m 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
T. G. LINSTEAD.

2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.

Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.

New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.

PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.

New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.

Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.

JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.

The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

666 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

VICHY WATER, SPRINGS.
CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE HAUTERIVE, MESDAMES, and HOPITAL, $12 per Case of 50 Bottles. Apply to ED. CHASTEL, 17, *Wyndham Street.*

tf 742 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.
For Particulars, &c., apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

662 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that, in addition to the Manufacture of ICE they have also commenced that of

ÆRATED WATERS,

and are now prepared to supply all the various kinds of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, and trust to receive a share of Public Patronage and Support.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER DOZEN.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Shippers [illegible]

KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*

510 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

BOILER TUBES, of Various Sizes. Apply to THOS. G. GLOVER, *East Point.*

1m 606 Hongkong, 21st April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 80 Horse-Power, direct acting inverted Cylinders 40 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, common Jet Condensers, in good working order. All connections complete, with 62 feet of 7½ inches Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet 6 inches diameter; have been in use for a few years.
For Particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

364 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary *pro. tem.* to the above Company.

Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.
RICHARD DEACON, *Chairman of the Board of Directors.*

656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,

6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned Banks will CLOSE for the transaction of Public Business on the 24th instant (QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.)
Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
C. MORLAND KERR, *Acting Manager, Hongkong.*

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA,
H. H. NELSON, *Manager, Hongkong.*

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
THOMAS FORREST, *Acting Manager, Hongkong.*

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHR. DE GUIGNE, *Manager.*

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
R. H. SANDEMAN,

11d 740] *Acting Manager.*

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW BUILDINGS at H. M. Naval Yard, according to Plans, Sections, and Specifications, which can be seen on application at the Storekeeper's Office.
JOHN BREMNER, *Naval Storekeeper.*
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1875. [12d 728

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the PUBLIC HOLIDAY to be observed on Monday, the 24th inst., the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company called for that date has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 25th inst.

The Meeting will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock P.M.
By Order,
FRANCIS S. HEAD,
Acting on behalf of the Board of Directors.

11d 746 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

In the GOODS of HERBERT LANE, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same on or before the 31st day of October, 1875. After which date no Claim will be recognised.

All Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Communications should be addressed, [illegible]
Care of
The Manager of the
Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong.

1m 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY 1872-1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following DIVIDENDS are now declared, and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after TUESDAY, 18th instant.

No. 6.—Six per cent. (6 %) on the net Premia contributed by Shareholders during the year 1874.

" 7.—Seventy Taels (Tls. 70) per Share.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

15d 732 Shanghai, 8th May, 1875.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 24th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order,
FRANCIS S. HEAD,
Acting on behalf of the Board of Directors.

16d 696 Hongkong, 7th May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents of the Company:—
Messrs. DEACON & Co., at CANTON.
Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., at MACAO.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, *Secretary pro. tem.*

672 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & CO.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,

1409 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Agamemnon* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 12th May, 1875.

Goods undelivered after 19th May, 1875, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

7d 730 Hongkong, 12th May, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Irawaddy," 11th March, 1875.
GFT ... ... 1 case Books.
LV... ... ... 1 case Sundries.
Ex S. S. "Pei-ho," 25th March, 1875.
BM 17 ... ... 1 case Sundries.
Y&L ...
R&C 28... ... ... 1 "
BB... ... ... 1 "
Ex "Meikong," 8th April.
Canton Club ... 1 case Merchandise.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG will have the pleasure of giving a Performance on

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

the 26th May, 1875,

WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED

A Farce by J. MADDISON, Esq., Entitled
"AN UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION."
After which
The Sparkling Burlesque, by J. S. BYRON, Esq.,
OF
"ALADDIN" OR THE "WONDERFUL SCAMP."

Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after Noon of *Thursday, May 20th*, where also a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

By kind permission of Major AMIEL and the Officers of H. M.'s 80th Regiment, their Band will be in attendance.

761 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

FOR FOOCHOW (*Direct.*)

THE British Steamship

"STATE OF VIRGINIA,"

Captain Moodie, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY MORNING, the 23rd instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 763 Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 35, Wyndham Street.
HOUSE No. 4, Old Bailey.
Apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

13d 764 Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Barque *Sophie* must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., or they will not be recognised.
MEYER, ALABOR & Co., *Agents.*

4d 759 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

WANTED,

A JUNIOR BOOK-KEEPER and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Address, stating nationality, salary expected, and previous employment, to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

7d 756 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND, for preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants and other Insects, is Cheap, and simple in its Application to Timber for Building purposes, &c.

Muster Packages for trial, with full instructions supplied, and Orders received by W. H. NOTLEY, FOR B. DAVIES, SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA.

tf 729 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE well known and established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.

tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

Notices to Consignees.

AMERICAN SHIP *SUMATRA*, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
FRAZAR & Co., *Agents.*

7d 760 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

S. S. *DJEMNAH.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

755 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

S. S. *STATESMAN*, FROM CALCUTTA AND SAIGON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to take immediate delivery, otherwise the portion from Calcutta will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Bills of Lading of Rice, shipped at Saigon, that the Steamer is now ready to discharge, and unless delivery be taken immediately, they will be charged demurrage, in accordance with the terms of the Charter Party.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents,*
S. S. *Statesman.*

747 Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Craigforth*, Captain Scott, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored, at their risk, into the Godowns of Messrs. E. NORTON & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is received before 11 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods remaining in store after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

731 Hongkong, 12th May, 1875.

GERMAN STEAMER *GALATEA*, JOHANNSEN, MASTER, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given by Noon TO-DAY.

Goods remaining in store after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

713 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work,*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Formosa	„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	„ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	„ HALL & HOLTZ.
„	„ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin, and Peking	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„	„ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„	Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 19TH, 1875.

One of the most interesting, and at the same time important, movements going on in our globe is the settlement and colonisation of distant and sparsely peopled countries. The Greeks and Romans were the great colonists of ancient days. But even the Romans were conquerors rather than colonists. It is true they subjugated Gaul and Britain and left the traces of their occupation freely in both, but they did not, to any considerable extent, settle down in those provinces of the Empire; they merely garrisoned them, as we garrison India and our other Eastern possessions. And when the exigencies of the State compelled the recall of the Roman troops, nearly every trace of Roman occupation, save the buildings and works they had erected, speedily disappeared. The Scandinavians were in some sort colonists. They planted their settlements on many coasts, possessed themselves altogether of some important provinces, discovered Iceland and Greenland, and even landed in America in the 11th century. But still they were neither numerous nor stable, and will not compare with the modern emigrant. The pressing need to seek new homes, the great attractions new countries now offer were then not such cogent inducements to leave the land of their nativity and settle in fresh and distant pastures. The great tide of modern emigration set in upon the discovery of America by COLUMBUS and CABOT between the years 1492 and 1498. Since that date the European surplus population has found an outlet, and it now possesses and occupies the whole of the great American continent. The further exploration and practical discovery of Australia in 1770 by that renowned navigator, Captain COOK, opened up a new world for peaceful conquest and settlement by the Anglo-Saxon hosts. Subsequently New Zealand discovered by TASMAN in 1642, was found an eligible field for emigration, and is now attracting its annual thousands of settlers.

The four European races who have proved the best and most successful colonizers are England, Holland, Spain, and Portugal. English colonies have been planted in every corner of the world; her flag floats in every sea. She has possessions in every continent; she has islands in all parts of the earth. Her QUEEN reigns over a fourth of the human race, and her oldest colony is now only second to her in power, wealth, and intelligence. Holland still owns many important colonies, but she has lost more than she possesses. Spain has given birth to many considerable states, but one by one they have shaken off their allegiance to her, and now out of all her former vast and magnificent territories she retains only two colonies of any importance, Cuba and the Philippines. And Cuba she will in all probability lose in the course of a short time. Portugal has not been much more fortunate. Brazil has separated from her, and is now a powerful and independent Empire; her other colonies are small and declining; her glory, like that of Spain, has departed. France has been yet more unsuccessful than either. She established colonies in America and lost them, one after another, to Great Britain. She struggled with us for ascendancy in India during long years and lost all foothold, save Pondicherry, there finally. At present, with the exception of Algeria, which is scarcely a promising field for colonization, she owns no foreign dependency that brings either much profit or honour to her. The French are not good colonists, and French colonies have almost always been a failure. The tide of Teuton emigration has flowed steadily into English colonies, and the United States, Canada, and Australia have absorbed the surplus population of Germany and Scandinavia. A strong natural affinity of race and manners tends to encourage their emigration among a population akin to them even in language, joined to the circumstance that they have never established colonies of their own.

In the future the two great colonizers and possessors of the unpeopled and undeveloped regions of the earth must of necessity be the English and the Chinese. The Chinese are the most numerous of all races, and their population steadily increases, while the English speaking people grow in numbers in far greater ratio than any other European race. Already they have secured almost the whole of North America, and their outposts are slowly but steadily trooping south, and the day may come when they will outnumber and outvote the Spanish speaking people in Mexico and the states of Central America. And wherever the English go the Celestials seem to follow. They are to be met with in every colony of Australia; are numerous in California; will probably one day supplant the negroes in the Southern States; will inundate Mexico; and will go to the West Indies. They have made themselves necessary and settled down in the Straits Settlements, and will probably some day take the place of the fast vanishing islanders of Hawaii. With their aid North Australia will be settled and cultivated; they will most likely till the fertile soil of the Fijis. Peru has invited their assistance in developing its resources; other South American Republics will follow her example. The vast empire of Brazil, of which so much is now a *terra incognita*, will possibly in the future teem with industrious Chinamen, whose labours would produce abundance and riches from that fertile and well-watered land. The emigrant coolie is a true pioneer, with little ambition beyond that of making a few dollars and returning to his beloved China to enjoy, as far as the mandarins will allow him, his little competence; but all this will be changed by and bye, when the great awakening, which has already dawned upon Japan, comes over the somnolent Chinese. Then they will see, as Englishmen have seen for two or three centuries, that true patriotism bids them leave their country for their country's good—that their own best interest lies in the land of their adoption. But they will never learn this lesson and never be content in exile so long as their families are left behind in the old land. They must be encouraged and assisted to take their wives and children with them, and then the strongest of all ties that bind them to their native land will be sundered, and they will be more likely to become permanent settlers in their new home. We look forward with hope; our faith is strong in the future greatness and universality of the Anglo-Saxon tongue; we also believe that the Chinese, possessing more industry and vitality than any other Asiatic race, may become dominant in those warmer climes where Europeans soon lose vitality. Of all Eastern races they unquestionably are most pre-eminently fitted to occupy and cause to bloom the waste places of the earth.

It is stated that one box of treasure has been recovered from the wreck of the *Japan*, by those on board the schooner *Scotland*.

The British bark *Bridgetown*, which left this for Chefoo on the 17th, did not get further than the Lyee-moon Pass. Yesterday she sailed in again, through the harbour, and out Westward.

SUPREME COURT.

18th May.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR J. SMALE.)

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Alfred Fry Chambers, lately in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was now charged with the above offence.

Owing to prisoner's long residence, wide acquaintance, and hitherto high and most respected position in the Colony, this case has attracted great attention, and there was a large attendance of Europeans in Court.

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The Clerk of Arraigns then read the indictment which set forth:—1.—That Albert Fry Chambers, at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 30th of July, 1873, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly, did falsely pretend to one James Whittall, that he the said Albert Fry Chambers was entitled to a legacy of five thousand pounds, and to a legacy amounting, with accumulated interest, to four thousand pounds, by means of which false pretences the said Albert Fry Chambers did then unlawfully obtain from the said James Whittall certain money amounting to six thousand and five hundred dollars with intent to defraud, whereas the said Albert Fry Chambers was not then entitled to such legacies, as he well knew when he did so falsely pretend.

2.—That Alfred Fry Chambers, at Victoria aforesaid, on the 18th of August, 1873, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly did falsely pretend to the said James Whittall that he (Chambers) had invested money on mortgage at Shanghai, and that thirteen thousand dollars thereof would be at his disposal at the end of the month, also that he was entitled to moneys in England and that the same were about to be remitted to him; by means of which false pretences the said Alfred Fry Chambers did unlawfully obtain from the said James Whittall certain moneys, amounting to six thousand and five hundred dollars, with intent to defraud; whereas prisoner had not invested money at Shanghai and was not entitled to moneys in England, as he well knew at the time when he did so falsely pretend.

3.—That Alfred Fry Chambers, at Victoria, on the 3rd of September, 1873, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly did falsely pretend to the said James Whittall, that there was in the mail due on the 16th September a sum of one thousand five hundred pounds to two thousand pounds, which he would receive on arrival of the mail, and that he was entitled to a further sum of ten thousand pounds, which would arrive a fortnight later; also that he had inherited under his father's will a sum of five thousand pounds, and further that he was entitled to a sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, as funds of one Newton, which would be available on the 25th October; by means of which false pretences the said Albert Fry Chambers did unlawfully obtain from the said James Whittall certain moneys amounting to thirteen thousand dollars, with intent to defraud; whereas there was not a sum of one thousand five hundred to two thousand pounds in the said Mail belonging to prisoner, nor was he entitled to ten thousand pounds or to any sum to arrive a fortnight later, nor had he inherited five thousand pounds or any money under his father's will, nor was he entitled to thirty-six thousand dollars or any funds of one Newton which would be available on the 25th October, as he well knew at the time he did so falsely pretend.

4.—That Albert Fry Chambers, at Victoria, on the 29th September, 1873, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly did falsely pretend to the said James Whittall that he had received a letter from his brother in London, containing the words and figures following:—"That old legacy money of yours, I am told by the father's executors, shows about five thousand pounds to your credit; so instead of two thousand pounds I shall remit you all. No good keeping balances here—only a bother. From mother's marriage settlement, in conjunction with father's will you will have for your share about £7,000. Your uncles before alluded to quite acknowledge the power of attorney you gave me, and am having the documents as to loan drawn upon the terms you agreed to—they will gladly send you £10,000 instead of £5,000, and only await my sanction which I think of giving." And again, on the 20th October, the said Alfred Fry Chambers unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly did falsely pretend to the said James Whittall that he had received a letter from his brother in London containing the words and figures following:—"Lawyers and other matters progressing with usual rapidity. The money of yours left in our father's hands is attached by executors as coming under their province and must wait until they divide estate, when it will be paid up upon my signature. As far as I can see it will sum up about £5,700 all told. The aunt's legacy and uncle's loans only await the arrangement of legal approval and of my authority to act for you and the convenience of executors and uncles to pay up—not much delay, however, I expect. I have arranged with uncles for £10,000 for 5 years at 4 per cent, returnable if you like, or to be retained and increased if you wish, all your own way. Interest to be paid half-yearly through me. Under our dear mother's will, or rather marriage settlement, falling in when our poor father died, you will receive, I am now told, about £6,000; from father's estate about £3,000, including everything. An extraordinary message was left at my office a few days since by a gentleman (my book-keeper says a lawyer) who wished to know if I was authorized or in a position to receive the equivalent of $43,000 or thereabouts on your account at close of October. Being absent he said he would call again. I know not your wishes or anything about this matter so telegraph orders;" by means of which said false pretences the said Albert Fry Chambers did unlawfully obtain from the said James Whittall certain moneys amounting to sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars with intent to defraud, whereas the said Albert Fry Chambers had not received the said alleged letters or either of them, and the said monetary arrangements purporting to be therein referred to did not exist, as he the said Albert Fry Chambers well knew at the time when he did so falsely pretend as aforesaid.

The Clerk of Arraigns: Prisoner, are you guilty or not guilty.

Prisoner: Guilty.

The Attorney General: There is another information on the file, but as prisoner has pleaded guilty on the first, I shall not proceed with the other.

His Lordship: As he has pleaded guilty, have you anything, Mr. Attorney, to say in aggravation? The matters have not been proved, but I have the facts before me.

The Attorney General: I have nothing further to add.

Mr. Hayllar: I appear on behalf of the prisoner, my Lord. There is nothing remains to do, now that this unhappy man has, with my full concurrence, pleaded guilty to this very heavy charge—there is nothing, I say, remains now to do, but to recommend him to the merciful consideration of the Court so far as he can be recommended having regard to the necessities of justice. I may say that a more painful case has never been in my hands, or before your Lordship since you have sat on that bench. Your Lordship, having the depositions and letters before you, will see that there are circumstances which render the matter doubly painful to all concerned, and more especially to the gentleman whose most harrassing duty it has been to come forward and prosecute. One of the grounds on which I, speaking on behalf of the prisoner, rely upon your merciful consideration is that that gentleman, extending the kindness which he has always extended to him during [illegible] he has received at the hands of the prisoner, is now in Court and ready to come forward and recommend him to mercy. I think when the fact of Mr. Whittall taking that step is considered, and having regard to the punishment inflicted by the severance of old ties of friendship and business connections which have existed between them for a period of 13 years—when that gentleman can waive these circumstances, I can present to your Lordship no private consideration of a stronger nature than that. As to the nature of the offence itself, the letters which are before your Lordship tell their own story. Your Lordship will see that perhaps there is as much weakness and folly disclosed by them as actual deliberation in wrong. There is no doubt that at the period when these serious frauds commenced, the prisoner was in great pecuniary trouble. He was then being pressed for the payment of a debt which he incurred by comparatively small sums, but which was increased very much by accumulated interest—I say he was being pressed for the immediate payment of that which he could not do, and a disclosure then would have caused a very painful exposure of himself and his affairs at a critical period of his life, and under circumstances which I need not now call to your Lordship's attention. But then, instead of boldly confessing to Mr. Whittall, who had assisted and who would have assisted him willingly, he was led astray by want of moral courage. He was determined to stave off trouble which was imminent, and began a course of conduct which heaped up a hundred fold more trouble. Having once written that first letter, which is before your Lordship, on July 30th, he at once embarked on a path where there was no chance of retracing his steps by any honest means. Instead of endeavouring to do so, he hatches fresh stories from mail to mail for many months to stave off the evil day. I mention this to shew, what must be obvious to any one reading the depositions, that although these letters are deliberate in terms, they are not written for the purposes of obtaining fresh loans but to stave off exposure.

His Lordship: The period of the false pretences began on the 30th July and ended on the 20th October, 1873.

Mr. Hayllar: The greater number of the letters were unnecessary for the actual perpetration of the fraud, but were necessary, as I have already said, to stave off the exposure. The four loans form the false pretences. No doubt they could form the subject of four indictments, and they are to a certain extent, four separate transactions. They form, also, to a certain extent, one transaction, because the whole loss to the prosecutor was part of the original fraud of the letter of the 30th July. This is not one of those cases in which a deliberate attempt at filling his own pockets was at the root of the matter, but it was rather a weakness of folly and want of moral courage. How far that consideration may weigh in your Lordship's mind it is not for me to consider, but in the course of my painful duty, I thought it fit to lay it before you. In conclusion, I cannot help touching upon another point—how far it may weigh with your Lordship is another consideration—and it is that when persons in a good position are cast down to the level of the dock it is often their heaviest punishment. It is almost too painful to touch upon the fall in this particular case. There are circumstances which, in a small community like this, cannot but be known to all, which aggravate this case almost to one of horror. Whatever punishment—whatever terms of years—your Lordship may inflict, there is one punishment which this most unhappy man must always bear about with him, I mean the pangs and remorse of his own conscience. To one educated and brought up, and living as this prisoner has been, all that load will be felt with ten fold force, and whatever punishment your Lordship thinks he is justly entitled to, I would ask you to bear in mind that that will be added to it. There is another consideration which has just been pointed out to me, and it is the absolute and entire loss of prisoner's position and means of gaining a livelihood. This has blasted his life, or at least a great many years of his life, and the position he loses is one which an ordinary criminal never had. With these few observations, I will now conclude, feeling sure that they will sink into your Lordship's mind as far as they deserve to do so, and I will ask Mr. Whittall to say a few words on prisoner's behalf.

Mr. Whittall then addressing his Lordship, said: I would appeal for mercy to the prisoner. It is a most painful position in which I am placed here to-day, but I pray the Court to grant him all the mercy it can possibly show him on account of his youth, and also for the sake of his poor unfortunate wife.

His Lordship: Do you know the origin of the state into which the prisoner fell? What was the nature of his first speculation, or did you ask him?

Mr. Whittall: I believe he originally spent a certain sum of money beyond his means, and then he speculated in the hope of recovering it and his speculations proved unfortunate.

His Lordship: You believe it was legitimate speculation, and not gambling of any kind?

Mr. Whittall: Yes; I believe he speculated in ordinary articles of commerce.

His Lordship: Articles of commerce which rise and fall and on which all people must take their chance. That is the way you think which he got into his first difficulties? And now then, having regard to all prisoner has done, did you endeavour to trace with him the moneys which you advanced him on these false pretences?

Mr. Whittall: The money, I believe, went to pay the original sum he borrowed on these transactions.

His Lordship: You are quite satisfied he did not accumulate the money for future use?

Mr. Whittall: I am quite satisfied.

His Lordship: I asked that question, because in another case well known here, I blamed myself for not putting it at the time. You are quite satisfied that the money prisoner had from you went to the payment of his debts, and not to accumulated funds?

Mr. Whittall: I am.

His Lordship then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, and said: Before passing sentence upon the prisoner, I wish to make a few remarks upon the suggestions which Mr. Hayllar has presented to me. Let me first refer to the loss of position. That occurs whenever any man who has enjoyed a good position forfeits it. It is common to all crime, and what is more, it is the necessary consequence, and I think the fair result of a man's using his good name as one of the means by which he obtains advance; so that any consideration of the good position which a man is in may be used as much in aggravation as in extenuation of his offence. I cannot agree with Mr. Hayllar when he designates the conduct of the prisoner as being only weakness and folly without adding another and very much stronger expression. I cannot but think it was a crime unequalled in depravity, that I have had before me in this Court, of all the charges that have been made unaccompanied by violence. True it is only a misdemeanour, but I know of no case of embezzlement, I know of no case of perjury, I know of no case in which money has been obtained without the use of personal violence, independently of considering who was deceived, that is equal to this case. That a man like Mr. Whittall should be so deceived by a man who ought to have looked up to him as his father, his best friend, his patron, seems to me the gravest aggravation of this case. The mode in which money is obtained may have a difference in the eye of the law; but the moral guilt in this case is, I think, the gravest I have known,—in the absence, as I have already said, of personal violence. Then, again, Mr. Hayllar has put the matter to me in an easy sort of way that I cannot fully agree with; he says prisoner has been led astray. I see no leading astray in these most wonderfully adroit letters; I see nothing but a deliberate determination to transfer indebtedness, which was probably indebtedness of an ordinary nature, to a criminal indebtedness to his best friend and patron. I am very glad indeed that I asked those questions in regard to the origin of the debt, because the word "speculation" covers so many kinds of playing with money, that at least it is some extenuation that it was not by betting or gambling,—at least so far as I know,—that he lost his money. Then, again, Mr. Hayllar tells me it was one transaction. I am bound to consider what Mr. Hayllar says with great attention, but I am bound also to consider the answer which presents itself to my mind. Well, I cannot agree that it was one transaction. It was simply being indebted four different times; but the prisoner invented four of the most plausible stories that I have ever heard of—almost novels in their kind—and so deceived a leading, one of the very leading, merchants like Mr. Whittall. There was design, continued design, in all this. I am bound to say it, and it is not my business to blink it when I consider the sentence which is to be passed. The loss of position [illegible] Mr. Hayllar has referred is a fearful one, but to that I will not more directly refer after what he has said. There is one aspect of the case which, to my mind, blackens the prisoner worse than the crime itself. I am bound to say this. It is one transaction, but it becomes a tale of horror, as Mr. Hayllar has put it; and I cannot but think that the man who has done all this is not to have the benefit of the worst of his crimes, in mercy to the feelings of others, when I am considering the punishment due to himself. The crime to which the prisoner has pleaded guilty, I see involves, so far as Mr. Whittall is concerned, the enormous sum of $42,000. The prisoner has not been tried on the other charge, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there is another information against him, not merely for this, but for actual embezzlement—by which I think, a sum of $17,000 was obtained; the facts of which I have before me. It is not an admission, and what these facts amount to I will not say, because I will only deal with them and consider them as a moral offence, throwing a colour and character upon the matters of the other action. I do not say that he has embezzled the money, because that has not been tried. But this I do say, that he has improperly obtained the possession of moneys comprised in that other information, which, though before me, is not an admission of the fact. That case, however, throws its light upon the character of the transaction before me. And now I have to consider what is the measure of punishment which such a state of things requires at my hands. I may say—and I do not shrink from saying it—that from the moment I first heard of this story in the newspapers—without making enquiry, as of course I do not, into the falsity or truth of newspaper reports;—I have not had an idle hour, by night or day, in which this case has not pressed heavily on my mind. On the one hand it is, as Mr. Hayllar puts it, a tale of horror; whilst on the other, there is Mr. Whittall who has the generosity, the high tone, the highest of Christian feeling, forgiveness, as it were, of injuries, that he does not press for punishment. However, he must know that by so doing, a heavy load is cast upon me,—not to protect Mr. Whittall, who asks no protection from the Court, but to protect, so far as a decision of this Court can, the honour and integrity of the place, in order that employers may put confidence in their *employés*. And, therefore, having regard to all these circumstances, I have, I regret to say, come to a decision which probably many persons may think exceeds the crime. But I must do my duty, painful as it is. Possibly that duty may lead me to a severe view of the case; that I cannot help. On the first count of the information, to which you, Albert Fry Chambers, have pleaded guilty, this Court sentences you to penal servitude for a term of three years; that on the second count, to which you have pleaded guilty, this Court sentences you to penal servitude for a like term of three years, to commence at the expiration,—or sooner, if so determined,—of the sentence on the first count; and that on the third and fourth counts of the indictment, to which you have pleaded guilty, this Court sentences you to penal servitude for a like term of three years, to commence at the expiration, or sooner if so determined, of your previous sentences on the first and second counts. That will amount altogether to penal servitude for nine years. I have only one word to say more, and it is this—to desire and entreat you to accept your sentence with that spirit of submission to it which will induce you to make your presence in the gaol useful instead of otherwise, and that whilst you are there you will by your orderly conduct and by your general demeanour,—your respectable demeanour—towards your superiors entitle yourself—I use a strong word—entitle yourself, in a moral, if not in a legal sense, to the favourable consideration of the Government and to such a remission of sentence, as in the mercy of the Crown, it may be thought fit, at any future time, to extend to you. If the Crown should so think fit—I do not know—I shall be one of the first to be thankful for it. But my duty here is a plain one—it seems to my mind it is plain—and you are now sentenced to penal servitude for those several periods I have mentioned. And may others take warning from you, and never transgress in this way.

The prisoner was then removed.

The Roman correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* writes that the Pope will go to the United States if continued residence in Rome should become impossible to him, and adds that this resolution had much to do with the elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the cardinalate.

The Roman journal *Fanfulla* professes to know [illegible] the cardinals reserved *in petto* at the last consistory are—Monsignori Simeoni, nuncio at Mad[illegible]; Nina, assistant of the Inquisition; Pac[illegible] major domo of the Pope; Angli-Mattei, audi[illegible] of the Apostolic Chamber; and Serafini, Bishop of Viterbo and Toscanella.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

18th May.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

J. McClellan, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Hart*, was charged with being drunk and incapable, and fined 25 cents.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chinese constable No. 169 charged a man, named Chang Awing, with the unlawful possession of three pieces of wood.

The charge was proved, and the prisoner, who was identified as having been in gaol before, was fined $3; in default, 14 days' hard labour.

ANOTHER DRUNKEN TAR.

G. Bell, a seaman, was fined 25 cents for being drunk and incapable.

A DISORDERLY REPROBATE.

J. Dobery, a seaman on board the American bark *W. H. Besse*, was charged with creating a disturbance in a brothel at the corner of Peel street, and with assaulting P.C. Maxwell and another constable who arrested him.

The prisoner was identified as having been fined $2, on the day previous for a similar offence at a brothel in Taipingshan. The prisoner was now fined $10 for disorderly conduct in the brothel, and $10 for assaulting the police.

THEFT OF A BED QUILT.

A man named Chan Akwan was charged with stealing a bed quilt.

Sai Apo said he was a servant in a house in Stanley-street, and he hung out his master's bed quilt to dry on a terrace on the top of the house. He missed the quilt after the alarm was given by a girl who saw the theft. He went into an empty house two doors from his master's house, and there saw the bed quilt on the ground, and the prisoner coming out. He seized him, and he was identified by the girl who had seen him take it away.

After the evidence of the girl, the prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A LIGHT-FINGERED COOLIE.

A coolie, named Tung Afuk, was charged by Mr. Braasch, chief officer on board of the German steamship *Madagascar*, with stealing a pair of binocular glasses from the cabin.

The prosecutor said the cargo was being stowed in the cabin and he missed the glasses, and at once told the head man that they would have to be found before any of his men left the cabin. The prisoner was then brought with the glasses in his jacket.

The head coolie said he did not employ the prisoner; he did not know how he came to work, as he had no ticket like the rest.

The prisoner said the head coolie did engage him, and none of the coolies had tickets.

Inspector Craddock stated the head coolie said in the charge room that he did employ him, but only as a temporary coolie.

Lu Ahe, a coolie, employed by the head coolie, deposed to finding the glasses in the prisoner's jacket.

Another coolie was called, and he said he had no ticket.

The head coolie said he only gave tickets to his regular coolies. The prisoner was only employed one day.

The prisoner said he had been employed by the head coolie nine days. He admitted he took the glasses as ordered by the head coolie. The head coolie at 10 a.m. told him to take the glasses when he had the opportunity, and he would see that he got paid for them.

The chief officer said the glasses were worth $20.

The prisoner was condemned to undergo four months' hard labour.

DOGS AGAIN.

Mrs. Spencer was summoned by an old woman, servant to Mrs. Montgomery, for allowing her unmuzzled dog to fly at her and bite her arm.

The complainant said her mistress lived next door, and she went to call her to her meal when the dog flew at her.

The defendant said the complainant had no business in her house. She saw Mrs. Montgomery was taking her meal with her, but she came blustering in and the dog flew at her. She offered to procure medicine for her, and other comforts notwithstanding the medicine was refused. She also offered her 50 cents, but the complainant refused to take it and abused her.

The complainant was told [illegible] remedy at court; she had only to trust to the defendant's generosity, as by her own admission she had trespassed. His Worship then advised the defendant to pay the old woman something as recompense. She was also told that it was fortunate for her that it did not happen in the street.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Mr. J. McCallum, of the firm of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., charged Lo Ayu, a coolie in the establishment, with stealing two paint brushes.

The prosecutor said that the prisoner had been in the employ of the firm for eight years, and in the absence of the regular coolie, who was away sick, he was cleaning the upper store. He saw him from his desk place the two brushes, which he had taken from a pigeon-hole under his jacket. The compradore, who was called, found the brushes on him.

The prisoner made a lame excuse about wanting to paint a box, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

The remanded case in which Tang Ayow, Tang Alun and Tang Ashing were charged with forcibly taking away Ng Akwan, the complainant's child, was again resumed.

The question at issue was who had the most right to the child, both sides being relatives. The charge of kidnapping falling through, the prisoners were fined in the sum of $2 each for disorderly conduct.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

18th May.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "STATESMAN."

Alfred Jas. Manning, the chief officer of the British steamship *Statesman*, charged William Trinder, seaman on board, with refusal of duty on the 15th instant.

The prosecutor said the prisoner came on the bridge, and said he wanted to come on shore, but gave no reason. When the Captain refused him, he said he would knock off duty.

The prisoner said on Thursday last, the second officer ordered him on to the topsail yard, and while he was on it the yard was lowered, and he nearly fell overboard. The second officer, when he ordered him aloft, told him to go to the yard arm, so that if he fell he would be clear of the ship. He wanted to come on shore and complain of this, but he did not tell the Captain so.

The *prosecutor said the* prisoner was a very bad man on board.

The case having been remanded from Saturday last, the second officer appeared, and said he ordered the prisoner on to the topsail yard at 10 a.m. because he was a lazy fellow. He went up and directly he got there he lay down between the two yards. Seeing him do this he had the topsail halyards checked a little to keep him awake. He then came down and would not go aloft again.

The case was then dismissed. The prisoner, however, refused to go on board or to do any more duty, and as he persisted in this course he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

THE "CROCUS."

James E. Brown, third engineer of the British steamship *Crocus*, was charged with wilfully remaining behind from his ship, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

MANILA.

The American ship *Bunker Hill* was put up for sale by public auction on the 4th instant, and was bought in by the consignees for $9,000, there being no favourable offer made. A few days later the vessel was sold privately for $12,500 to Messrs. Inchausti and Company.

Mr. A. Nalt, manager of a banking house in Paris, has applied to the Spanish Government for permission to establish a floating dock on the Bay of Manila for repairing ships of all nations and up to 4,000 tons register. The Superintendent of Public Works calls on Mr. Nalt or his agent or assignee to point out the place were the dock ought to be established.

The steamer *Vicol*, which is intended for local trade in the river Vicol, province of South Camarines, made an experimental voyage on the 3rd instant. She only runs 6 knots per hour, but it is said this result was due to the bad fuel employed and that with better coal she could run about 7 knots per hour.

An officer of the Spanish Royal Navy has published a book stating the probable dates on which typhoons will take place, and he says that during the present year one will occur on the 12th July at the North part of the City of Manila, and will chiefly affect the province of Cagayan. Another typhoon will take place on the 29th August, and crossing the Island of Luzon, will pass through the provinces of the North.

REVIEWS.

PIECE GOODS, YARN, AND WOOLLEN TABLES. By W. Kerfoot Hughes, Broker, Hongkong. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

A want that has been long felt by Merchants in China has been most ably and efficiently supplied by our townsman, Mr. W. Kerfoot Hughes, in the publication of this handsome and well got up volume. In it is set forth with the most exact minuteness the equivalents in sterling Dollars and Shanghai Taels of our chief articles of Import, calculated at all possible rates of exchange, and with all allowances for variations of freight and other charges. This work will rank with Rutter's Exchange, Tea and Silk Tables for its general usefulness; and will help to complete that series of careful compilations, attained by no small amount of patient, painstaking, and often wearisome work on the part of their authors, which every Merchant is most ready to acknowledge and remunerate by liberal subscription.

Of the book before us we may take even a higher view, and see in it a link in the chain of commercial progress which the telegraph and steamships have inaugurated of late years, and which though in their beginnings disturbing elements, like every other great boon that has benefited the world, must ultimately tend to the advancement and security of commerce, in the equalization of prices to a simple and fair remuneration for labour and capital, on the cost of production and distribution. The merchant here or at Shanghai, by reference to Mr. Hughes's work, now sees at a glance at what price he can lay down Yarn or Grey Shirtings, White Shirtings, T-Cloths, Spanish Stripes, Long Ells, Camlets or other Woollen Goods to pay him a moderate and fair profit; and for the future it will rest entirely with himself whether he attains or fails to attain that profit. True he might have known this before by an elaborate calculation; but the result of that calculation, at any possible rate of exchange or freight is now *before him* worked out to a nicety; and the telegraph is equally at his disposal to enable him to operate in Manchester as if on the spot. His astute customer, the native piece goods dealer, no doubt would prefer that he should get out the goods at his own risk, and take the chance of the market, which meanwhile the Chinaman contrives (by a system of combination with the members of his guild) shall be such as to give the less astute foreigner no remuneration whatever. But the remedy is now in the importer's own hands; and if indeed it is impossible, as has been stated, to our disgrace, for him to have a similar good understanding with his own countrymen, at the worst he need not import at a loss. Goods should *now* only be sold "for arrival," as with the means at our disposal for ordering them and bringing them forward, they are practically, as it were, here on the spot. This patent, self-evident fact, strange to say, seems not yet even to have been recognized either in our Import or Export Trade; and until it is recognized, there cannot be a return to those good old times when merchants based their operations on a margin to cover profits and contingencies of the market. As a step in that direction we have, therefore, to thank Mr. Hughes for his book, which the banker will also find to be most useful and worthy of his study in regulating his advances.

We have examined the series of Mr. Hughes's calculations and find their basis most accurately and carefully stated, showing a thorough knowledge of the subjects treated; and as each [illegible] has been gone over and checked, we can confidently say that no mercantile office in China, or manufacturer at home engaged in trade with us, should be without a copy. We shall hail with satisfaction a speedy second edition of his work, and the fulfilment of his intention to supplement it with further calculations of the outturn of Metals, &c.

THE CHINA REVIEW; OR, NOTES AND QUERIES ON THE FAR EAST.—London: Trubner & Co., Ludgate Hill; Hongkong, *China Mail* Office.

Taken altogether the March-April number of this publication contains less variety and rather heavier reading than is generally the case. It is, as usual, full of instructive matter, but some of the articles, and those the least inviting, occupy an undue portion of the space. With this slight drawback, however, there is little to complain of in the number before us. The opening article, entitled, "The last of the Chinese: an episode in Oriental History," by the late E. C. Bowra and Mr. Alfred Lister, is a very interesting and well written chapter of Chinese history, and will serve to disabuse many of the notion that heroism, self-sacrifice, and true nobility of soul are qualities to which the sons of Han are entire strangers. Wên T'ien-siang takes equal rank with some of the best and purest-minded patriots of European countries, and his story should be read by every English resident in China. The article is headed by a short obituary notice of Mr. Bowra, penned by his colleague and friend, and imparts an additional and mournful interest to it. "The Folklore of China," which is to be continued, contains a great deal of curious and to many readers very interesting information; but it is not to everyone's taste, and might be given in more homœopathic doses. The "Tales from the Liao Chai Chih Yi," by C. F. R. Allen, are continued in the present number, and are very instructive, as illustrative of Chinese life and manners. Like most stories taken from the Chinese they are fanciful and quaint. The Rev. A. B. Hutchinson continues his "Three Weeks in the Interior." Considering that he goes over untrodden ground and necessarily has something fresh to tell, his narrative is somewhat tedious and dreary. It is also very unevenly and loosely written. Mr. Hutchinson's style is not lively, and he is too fond of introducing uninteresting trivialities. We notice that he purposes contributing some more of his experiences to the *Review* next number; might we suggest to him or to the editor the advisability of occupying less space at one time. If, too, he would pay a little more attention to the rounding of his sentences and the connection of the events, his readers would be considerable gainers. The article devoted to the Hankow Dialect may be of use to the students of the Northern dialects, but has no general interest. An amusing poem, entitled "The Illness, Death, and Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Locust," by G. C. S., some short notices of new books, and Notes and Queries make up the contents of the number. The Notes and Queries are of no interest to any but numismatists, being all devoted to Chinese cash, and they are this time very brief.

A Central News telegram says that Mr. O'Conner Power, the Nationalist member for Mayo, who is staying in Rome, had an interview with the Pope a few days ago, and was very favourably received. He afterwards had an interview with Cardinal Manning, who informed him that it would give him great pleasure to receive on his return to England the congratulations of Catholic members of Parliament, and especially of the Irish representatives.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—According to the Berlin statements, Dr. Sigl, the editor of the Munich Ultramontane *Vaterland*, clandestinely left Munich after being sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for insulting Prince Bismarck in some dozens of articles. The German Government, finding the Bavarian Court and police had allowed the offender to escape, at once applied to the Austrian Government, in whose territory Dr. Sigl had taken refuge, in consequence of which the fugitive was arrested at Salzburg. If, as we understand, the fugitive will be sent to Berlin, instead of Munich, the case is likely to attract attention.

YOKOHAMA.

Another compradore has got into hot water through speculation. A Chinese employed in that capacity by Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. was found to be, on turning over the money for last month, a few hundred dollars short in his cash; the exact amount has not yet been ascertained. A rumour was current on the 5th inst., that he had failed to account for over $4,000, but we are authorised to state that this is incorrect. The compradore of Messrs. Findlay, Richardson & Co., No. 7, has given security for the defaulter.

The Shroffs belonging to the Deutsche Bank who were taken to the *Saibansho* some days ago, to be examined as to their knowledge of, or complicity in, the recent extensive embezzlements in connection with that Bank, were released on bail on the 11th inst., in the sum of $300 each.

Another member of the European community, who, though young, was an old resident, has gone to his long home. Mr. C. R. Clark, who arrived in Japan with the first contingent of Pacific Mail officials, and has been intimately connected with its business for some years past, expired at his residence, Shiba, Tokio, on the 11th inst. He was one of the few survivors of the wreck of the *Hermann*, of which vessel he was purser, and was afterwards wrecked in the *Ariel*. He took a great interest in Freemasonry and, we understand, was one of the founders of Nippon Lodge, Tokio.

The compradore of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris who was apprehended a few days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery from that Bank, was examined at the *Saibansho* on the 10th inst., before Mr. Ozaki Tadaharu, President of the Judicial Court of Kanagawa Ken. Mr. Vouillemont, manager of the Bank, was present. The prisoner persisted in his previous statements—that Swaby had obtained $5,300 from him by cheque, and that the cheque, which had been deposited in the safe by Cantelli, as being equivalent to money, was afterwards abstracted. He often gave sums to Swaby and Cantelli by cheque, and did not think anything was wrong. He admitted his liability for the $5,300, and expressed a determination to replace it as quickly as possible. He was remanded *sine die*.—*Japan Gazette.*

WARLIKE RUMOURS.

The *Berlin Post*, a paper which directly represents Prince Bismarck's Government, in a leading article on the state of Europe, has the following passage:—

Recent events have, unfortunately, rendered it but too probable that the Legislative Assembly of France, being afraid that the Republican majority of the next Chamber will eschew war, under the dangerous auspices of MacMahon and the Orleanist Princes, are anxious to precipitate a *guerre de revanche*, while a strong body of Royalist Deputies is there to profit by the results for the re-establishment of Monarchy. War, accordingly, is coming on, though the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be in dispersion. The Austrian Conservatives, aided by influential military circles, are endeavouring to turn out the Andrassy Cabinet, with a view to take part in coming events in Italy. It is certain that she wishes to make the Pope a tool in her hands, to use him for the exercise of Italian political influence all over the world. The greater part of the upper classes of Italy are ready to join any ally against Germany, whose anti-Papalistitude is considered by them as anti-Italian and hostile to their national interests. Yet it is by no means certain that the French Government will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just now. If they fail in their endeavours to do so, war will probably be delayed. Things, however, have reached a pass when the German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. It is time to awake slumberers.

PARLIAMENTARY MANAGEMENT.

In a recent number of the *World* the gentleman who writes clever sketches of Parliamentary proceedings, headed "Under the Clock," writes as follows on Mr. Disraeli's faculty for managing the House of Commons:—"Mr. Disraeli came into power as the avenger of the outraged principle of rest. We had been going too fast and too long under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, and it was his principal mission to put on the brake, and while preserving for us some sense of motion, to take care that it should be easy. For such a mission Mr. Disraeli was a heaven-born minister. He has the patience which makes possible a masterly inactivity. The difference between his temperament and that of his predecessor is indicated by the simple fact that while he can sit motionless for two hours on a bench in the House, Mr. Gladstone could not so sit for two minutes. The present need of the House of Commons is restful ease, tempered with a little amusement, and Mr. Disraeli has skilfully managed to supply the necessity. Never, even in the best days of Lord Palmerston, has the House been so docile under management as during the current Session. In the day of his power, Mr. Gladstone ruled the House, but did not lead it; and when his power deserted him, the House paid off old scores by assuming an attitude towards its nominal leader that must have been galling to his proud spirit. Mr. Disraeli never domineers over the House. On the contrary, he rather goes out of his way to assert that the House is arbiter of its own acts, and that he is its very humble servant. He really does make concessions to the expressed wishes even of a minority of hon. members, especially when those wishes tend in the direction of shortening a sitting. During the current Session we have not sat nearly so many hours as during any similar term under Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. But the amount of actual work done is at least equal in bulk. If Mr. Gladstone set out with the determination to reach a certain stage or a given clause of a Bill, he simply by the pressure of his majority forced the House into agreement with his plan. The consequence was that a spirit of factious opposition was raised, and temper being lost on both sides, more time was wasted in fighting over the question of adjournment than might have served to effect Mr. Gladstone's original purpose. Mr. Disraeli never fights a minority that shows any determination to stay progress. For form's sake he will, if pushed to it, take a division on the question of adjournment, and when that has been decided, will give way to renewed opposition. This may seem weak, but the Premier knows with whom he is dealing. The House of Commons is too generous to take a mean advantage of a good disposition, and only once this Session has a vexatiously premature motion for adjournment been made, and that was during the debate on the Coercion Acts, when, at 20 minutes to 12, Dr. O'Leary moved to adjourn the debate. Mr. Gladstone would probably have leaped up and in passionate language have denounced such a proceeding as factious, declared that the Government were prepared to resist it to the last, and probably have hinted that, if the motion were not rejected by a large majority, he would be compelled to resign. Mr. Disraeli, putting his eyeglass up—and perhaps no one uses an eyeglass with such comical effect—looked at me, and observed that if the hon. member had intended to conclude with such a motion, he would have been glad if he had continued his remarks over the space of 20 minutes. Then he proceeded in a friendly tone to point out the unreasonableness of adjourning the debate at this hour; and when he sat down, the Irish members, with a baseness for which Dr. O'Leary has probably before this called them to account, were the first to cry 'Withdraw!' and after a few moments' interruption business proceeded in accordance with the Premier's plans. Mr. Disraeli, unfortunately, cannot endow his subordinates with his genius, but he has imbued them with his conciliatory disposition. That conciliation may be carried too far is proved by the dead-lock we have reached in the matter of Select Committees. Since the Session opened, Select Committees have been given with both hands. In fact, it may be said that the Opposition has been nourished on Select Committees. The consequence is, that at the present moment every member who may be utilized for Select Committee work is engaged two or three deep, and, as Mr. Lowe has put it, the force of Select Committees can no further go. The failing is, however, an amiable one, and, apart from considerations of politeness, is well suited to the emergencies of the hour. The Opposition are not in a position either successfully to oppose or hopefully to initiate measures. They must do something, and accordingly, where once they would have brought in a Bill, and possibly have made a law, they now move for a Select Committee. The concession is graciously made, and, lo, the winter is passed, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land.' All this is due to the skilful good temper of Mr. Disraeli. In this also he has educated his party."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"We all owe something to our country," said the Briton who went abroad without paying his income-tax.—*Hornet.*

The Russian *Invalide* repeats the statement made some time ago, but since contradicted, that Herat has been definitively occupied by Shere Ali.

The African traveller Karl Mauch, who is at present staying in Blaubeuren, has suffered such severe injuries in consequence of a fall, that his life is despaired of.

The Queen has requested Lady Helps to retain possession of the residence at Kew, which her Majesty, some time ago, assigned to her late Clerk of the Council.

The quantity of sugar consumed in the breweries of the United Kingdom during the last year was 86,018,397 pounds, of which nearly 32,000,000 pounds was used in London.

The Rev. John Stobbe, M.A., late of Greenock, has received a unanimous invitation to become minister of the West End Presbyterian Church, Melbourne at a salary of £800 a year.

Riots have taken place at a fair in a village of Posen through demonstrations against an archdeacon nominated by the German Government, but the disturbance was suppressed.

While the Empress of Germany was driving in Unter den Linden, at Berlin, an omnibus came into collision with her Majesty's carriage, and overthrew her horses, killing one of them.

The Austrian journals report that Count Arnim, the ex-ambassador, acted a few days ago as second in a duel at Nice to the Hungarian Baron Atzel. The Baron's adversary, Count Jarvezewski, was wounded by a shot in the hip.

A new archdeaconry has been founded in the diocese of Peterborough, which will take its name from the town of Oakham, and include many important and populous parishes. The Bishop has nominated to it the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, M.A., Rector of Castle Ashby.

The "Central News" is informed that telegraphic orders have been despatched by the Admiralty to Sydney, directing the *Rosario*, screw sloop, which was to have been handed over to the colony for use as an industrial training ship, to return to England at once to pay off.

Mr. Leatham, M.P., speaking at Huddersfield recently, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new Baptist chapel, said that within ten years, and probably within five, every politician would be compelled to declare whether he was on the side of a bond church or a free.

The death is announced of Sir John Gray, the member for Kilkenny, whose serious illness was reported some days ago. Sir John was proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and chairman of the City of Dublin Waterworks. He was first returned to Parliament for the city of Kilkenny in 1865.

The Rev. Dr. Stoughton, the highly respected Nonconformist minister, preached a farewell sermon to a large congregation assembled at Kensington Chapel on the 4th ult., on his retirement from the duties of the pastorate, which have been fulfilled by him for about thirty-three years.

A Philadelphia paper advertises for a "boy to open oysters with a reference." We don't believe a boy could open fifty oysters a day with "a reference." An oyster-knife is the best thing yet discovered for that purpose—though, of course, there is no harm in experimenting with other things.

Señor Castelar has accepted an ex-Minister's pension of £300 a year from King Alphonso's Government. The resignation of his chair at the Madrid University is attributed to the fact that, although he drew the professorial stipend, he did not give the lectures himself but had them given by a deputy.

The *Post* of Berlin says that the Roman Catholic living of Cosel (Silesia), which is worth about £750 a year and is now vacant, has been applied for already by three candidates, one of them a member of the Centre party in the Chamber. Each of them promises to obey the May laws if he obtains the living.

It is announced at Lloyd's that the *Favonius*, of Jersey, sailed from Falmouth, in ballast, for Conquet on the 21st or 22nd of January last, and has not since been heard of. A similar statement is made with regard to the *Eastern Star*, of London, which sailed from Troon, with coals, for Singapore, on the 13th of July, 1874.

The Glasgow *Daily Mail* states that American advices report the failure of Messrs. George B. James and Co., lumber dealers, Boston, Massachusetts, with liabilities of £460,000. The suspension is also announced of Messrs. William Pryor and Sons, Halifax, N.S., and of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, Elizabeth, N.J.

Among the papers left by the late M. Edgar Quinet there have been found the memoirs of Baudot, the member of the Convention, and one of the commissioners with the Army of the Rhine in 1793. M. Quinet received these memoirs for publication in 1842, but did not publish them. They are to be published now with a preface by M. Victor Hugo.

A rumour is current at Bayonne that Carlist emissaries have penetrated into France with the object of assassinating Cabrera. It is added that the police are on the alert. A Carlist despatch from Hendaye says that, General Echague having sent Dorregaray the bases of a convenio, the latter returned the document, protesting against the insult implied by such proposals.

The death is announced of the Rev. Charles New, missionary of the Methodist Free Church in East Africa. Mr. New was sent out some years ago to establish a mission station in a portion of East Africa explored by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, and several letters from that region have been received from him by the Geographical Society, of which he was a corresponding member. He died on the 14th of February, while on his way to the Zanzibar coast.

The Dean of Westminster preached on Sunday, the 4th ulto., in the Parish Church of Dundee to a congregation which included representatives of almost every sect in the town. Long before the regular hour of worship the church was packed to an uncomfortable degree, and many women were removed fainting. The Dean discoursed from the words, "Peace be unto you." Dr. Stanley is the first Episcopalian dignitary who has for centuries preached in the Presbyterian Parish Church of Dundee.

The *Sussex Daily News* says that a great religious gathering is to be held in Brighton at the beginning of June, which will last ten days. It will be on the plan of the Evangelical Conference held at Oxford last year "for the promotion of Scriptural holiness," but on a much larger scale, and will be also under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall Smith. Some 8,000 persons are expected to attend, and £2,000 will be spent in defraying the expenses of English-speaking clergy from the Continent.

The second German expedition for the exploration of Africa, sent out by the Berlin Geographical Society, under Major von Homeyer, has, according to telegraphic advices, arrived safely at San Paul de Loanda on the Angola coast, and after a short stay there pushed farther into the interior. The Austrian Lieutenant Lux, who after the departure of the German party determined to follow them, was announced to sail on the 5th of April in the Portuguese mail steamer for San Paul de Loanda.

An extraordinary anti-clerical riot is reported in the Buenos Ayres *Standard* of March 15th. The local paper says:—"The most appalling tragedy for the last fifteen years occurred on Sunday at the Jesuit College, which was assailed by a mob estimated to number from 10,000 to 30,000. The building was set on fire with petroleum, while some of the priests were killed and others badly wounded. The mob also sacked the archbishop's palace, having taken offence at a pastoral published a few days before. The Government sent troops to protect the Government house and the convents, and several arrests were made. The National Government, in view of the critical position of affairs, has declared the province to be in a state of siege for thirty days, and proposes to take immediate steps for the prosecution of all parties implicated in Sunday's outrage."

The *Academy* says:—Our German friends have just started at Liegnitz a periodical of a wholly novel character. It is called *The Anticritic (Der Antikritiker)*, and its object is to give authors an opportunity of answering adverse reviews and of criticising their critics. Hostile criticism and inappreciative criticism are, it would seem, the two enemies which are checking the free expansion of literary activity in Germany; and since authors are generally somewhat exacting personages, the critics are likely to have a bad time of it. Herr Nehring, the editor, will publish all communications which are paid for, those only excepted which might involve him in a suit for libel; and he looks forward to a healthy result to literature from this new experiment, "since the vital air of all intellectual activity is freedom, and nothing but freedom!"

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association held with regard to the various Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bills which are now before the House of Commons, Mr. David MacIver, M.P., remonstrated strongly against the impolicy of steamship owners taking up a position of hostility to legislation, based upon the principle of survey. Mr. MacIver explained his reasons for believing that the legislation of this Session will take some form of load-line and classification, and he thought that the petition of the Association objecting to all such proposals of every kind would be looked upon as an attempt to "stop the way," rather than as anything in the nature of an honest endeavour to facilitate useful legislation. Mr. MacIver's views, plainly expressed, were that in the present temper of the House of Commons with regard to shipowners, the gentlemen who "got up" the petition would have been better employed in improving Mr. Plimsoll's proposals than in resisting them. The "signs of the times" are, Mr. MacIver thinks, unmistakable. There will be legislation such as the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association might have altered for the better, but such as they cannot effectually resist.

A public meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the 6th April to consider the Bill. Mr. D. Brown, a shipowner, was called to the chair, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., Mr. Morley, M.P., Sir J. Bennett, and Commander Dawson, R.N. The resolutions strongly insisted upon the duty of the Government to secure an efficient and compulsory survey of all unclassed ships, as well as a load-line; and expressed an opinion that means should be adopted for securing the employment of good iron in shipbuilding in future; that deck cargoes ought to be prohibited, except under strict limits; and that grain cargoes should be properly secured, or else carried in bags. It was stated by Mr. Plimsoll that the principle of adopting a load-line had been conceded by the Board of Trade.

UNSEAWORTHINESS OF STEAMERS.

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"One of the most important subjects now before the public is the seaworthiness of our ships and steamers. Steamers more especially, when lost, lose large amounts of property, and, what is far more important, jeopardise numbers of lives. This trade is growing so rapidly that it really becomes of national concern to weigh the dangers it is exposed to and to remove any of them that can be avoided. The dangerous part of a steamer is the engine room. When a leak occurs, the usual saying with the sailors is, 'Oh, it comes from the engine-room.' Why? Because they know that in the engine-room there are several holes right through the bottom of the vessel, and that on any accident to the sea-cocks which close them, there is nothing to prevent the sea coming in. Some of the worst of recent disasters may be clearly traced to the engine-room. It is unavoidable that there should be a connexion between the engine-room and the sea—a means of inlet for the water required for the boilers, and of outlet as the boilers are discharged. This is inevitable, but, being also dangerous, what are the means taken to meet that danger? Under the existing system holes are made through the shell of the steamer, and the water is kept from entering by a sea-cock. When this is open the protection rests with the pipe connected with the sea-cock. Here are several sources of danger. The sea-cock may break, or may be turned the wrong way, or may be left open by carelessness, and the pipe may give on any sudden strain of the vessel. And there is another evil which greatly aggravates the danger. The sea-cocks and their connexions are so low in the engine-room that when a leak is discovered the water is often already above the point of danger, which cannot, therefore, be reached. When this happens, as in the case of the *La Plata*, all hands are powerless. It has been proposed to lessen, if not to end, these dangers by the simple expedient of causing the sea-cocks to open into a tank or chamber, instead of opening directly into the sea. The opening from this chamber to the water is governed by a valve which can be readily controlled from a height above the reach of water; indeed, by obvious means, the control may be with the captain on deck, who on hearing of water in the engine-room would at once cut off the communication between the chamber and the sea."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—With reference to the recent Naga affair, we have reason for believing that the conduct of Captain Badgley has met with the highest approval, both on the part of the home and Indian authorities, and it is by no means improbable that the officer's judgment will be acknowledged in some way befitting the occasion. Captain Badgley has been eighteen years in the service, having joined April 4th, 1857.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

18TH MAY, EVENING.

Closing rates:—New Patna, $587½ cash, stock 1,290 chests; Old Patna, $605 cash, stock 140 chests; New Benares, $558¾ cash, sellers, stock 540 chests; Old Benares $565 cash, stock 7 chests; Malwa $560 cash, stock 535 chests; Market quiet for all kinds.

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FOR HIOGO.—5 pkgs. Merchandise.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—1,000 bales Hemp, 7 cases Cigars, 520 bags Sugar, 287 pkgs. Rattans, 104 pkgs. Tea, 191 boxes Opium, 118 pkgs. Nutmegs, 4 pkgs. Mace, 15,776 bags Rice, 672 bags Black Pepper, 670 bags Tapioca, 266 bags Sago, 2 boxes Silks, and 3,514 pkgs. Sundries.

FOR CALLAO.—18 chests Patna Opium, 6 chests Malwa Opium, 8 boxes Silks, and 4 boxes Merchandise.

FOR NEW YORK.—18 pkgs. Merchandise, 50 bales Silk, and 8 cases Silk.

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Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$155 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 70 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$57½ per cent. discount.

SALES ON MAY 18TH, 1875.
As reported by Chinese.

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Fungus, 10 bags, at $34.40, by Tung-chong yue to travelling trader.
Black Dates, 14 bags, at $4.18, by Kwong wing-chong to travelling trader.
Liquorice, 20 bundles, at $6.00, by Kwong hing-chong to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $9.00, by Kwong-wing-ching to travelling trader.
Almonds, 15 bags, at $18.60, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 5 bags, at $12.80, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
Cardamons, (inferior), 10 bags, at $22.50, by Yee-chong-tai to travelling trader.
White Pepper, 20 bags, at $17.50, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.
Sapanwood, 4,000 piculs, at $1.77, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.
American Flour, 50lbs., 5,000 bags, at $1.12, by Kwong-wah-yuen to travelling trader.

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55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

永 煤 記 棧
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
JUST LANDED, EX STEAMER "RIGA."

SUPERIOR TABLE and AFTER DINNER CLARETS.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S
MARGAUX, 1ER. CRU, Quarts.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S
CHATEAU LAFITE, Quarts.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S
CHATEAU LEOVILE, Quarts.
GRAND CRU DE BLANQUET ST. ESTEPHE MEDOC, 1865, Quarts.
GRAVES D'AMBORES TABLE CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
ST. EMILION, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET, in Wood.
VERMOUTH, NOILY PRAT.
N.B.—Price Lists and Samples of Wines, &c., on Application.
E. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
No. 17, Wyndham Street,
Next to *Daily Press* Office.
627 Hongkong, 20th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 754 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE
(*Calling off* SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY, *to land Mails and Passengers.*)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"NORMANBY,"
Captain Park, will be despatched as above on TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
12d 692 Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship
"ALTONA,"
K. Hore, Master, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
4d 757 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
7d 758 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Blanco, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 762 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"DEUCALION"
will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
750 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA (*Direct.*)

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, expected to arrive from Amoy on the 19th instant, will leave for the above Port about 24 hours after arrival.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 748 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrack, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
749 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK

THE *A* 1 German Barque
"PIRMONT,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
1,308 Tons Register, D. A. Carter, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 640 Hongkong, 29th April, 1875.

FOR ILOILO *via* MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"GRAVINA,"
Pico, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 744 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"BALBINA,"
Captain Miranda, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 714 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ZAMBESI"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1875. [724

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the *Zambesi* with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1875. [725

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"DELIA,"
Captain Basozabal, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 709 Hongkong, 10th May, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship
"CHAMPION OF THE SEAS,"
R. S. Wilson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 683 Hongkong, 5th May, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Barque
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Williams, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton and Macao.
tf 698 Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Bark
"WILLIAM H. BESSE,"
1,027 Tons Register, Wm. H. Besse, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 639 Hongkong, 29th April, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain GILLSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 21st May.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

_ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, *via* the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamers of this Company consisting of the full powered Iron Propellers, *OCEANIC, BELGIC*, and *GAELIC*, of 5,000 tons Capacity each, will commence the Trans-Pacific Service between Hongkong and San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, taking Cargo and Passengers as above.

The S.S. *OCEANIC*, due at this Port about 27th instant, will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on or about June 7th proximo.

The Steamships *BELGIC* and *GAELIC* will follow, and be despatched on or about July 4th and August 1st respectively.

For Freight or Passage, or any further information, apply to the Undersigned, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
702 Hongkong, May 8th, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information; and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Swatow.—Per *Yotting*, to-day, the 19th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, Takao, and Tamsui.—Per *Hailoong*, to-day, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Normanby*, to-day, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Altona*, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*LOMBARDY*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 21st instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M., on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

ALFRED LISTER,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*ANADYR*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 29th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 28th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 29th instant.

ALFRED LISTER,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*CHINA*" will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*CHINA*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*vid San Francisco.*"

ALFRED LISTER,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded vià Brindisi .... } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded vià Marseilles .... } 34 „ „
When forwarded vià Southampton .... } 28 „ „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet vià Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mosambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, on and after the 1st January, 1875, the Postage on Correspondence forwarded by *Private Ship* to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters .... 8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers .... 2 „ each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns .... } 6 „ for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

As some misapprehension exists regarding the transmission of Packets and Samples through the Post, it is hereby notified for general information, that the privilege of sending such articles through the Post at the rates of postage applicable to them is restricted to *bonâ fide Trade Patterns* or *Samples of Merchandise*. Goods sent for Sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by *one private individual to another* which are not actually patterns or samples, are not admissible.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States. Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight .... 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces .... 4 „
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces .... 8 „
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

PIONEERS OF THE PACIFIC.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

What lives they lived! what deaths they died!
A thousand canyons, darkling wide
Below Sierra's slopes of pride,
Receive them now.
And they who died
Along the far, dim, desert route,
Their ghosts are many,
Let them keep
Their vast possessions.
The Piute,
The tawny warrior, will dispute
No boundary with these. And I,
Who saw them live, who felt them die,
Say, let their unplowed ashes sleep.

The bearded, sunbrowned men who bore
The burden of that frightful year,
Who toiled, but did not gather store,
They shall not be forgotten.
Drear
And white, the plains of Shoshonee
Shall point us to the farther shore,
And long white shining lines of bones,
Make needless signs of white mile-stones.

The wild man's yell the groaning wheel;
The train that moved like drifting barge;
The dust that rose up like a cloud,
Like smoke of distant battle! Loud
The great whips rang like shot, and steel
Flashed back as in some battle charge.

They sought, yea, they did find their rest
Along that long and lonesome way,
These brave men buffeting the West
With lifted faces. Full were they
Of great endeavor.
Brave and true
As stern Crusader clad in steel,
They died afield as it was fit,
Made strong with hope, they dared to do
Achievement that a host to-day
Would stagger at, stand back and reel,
Defeated at the thought of it.

What brave endeavor to endure!
What patient hope, when hope was past!
What still surrender at the last,
A thousand leagues from hope! How pure
They lived, how proud they died!
How generous with life!
The wide
And gloried age of chivalry
Hath not one page like this to me.

Let all these golden days go by;
I breathe beneath another sky.
Let beauty glide in gilded car,
And find my sundown seas afar,
Forgetful that 'tis but one grave
From east unto the westmost wave.

Yea, I remember! The still tears
That o'er uncoffined faces fell!
The final, silent, sad farewell!
God! These are with me all the years!
They shall be with me ever.
I
Shall not forget. I hold a trust.
They are a part of my existence.
When
Adown the shining iron track
We sweep, and fields of corn flash back,
And herds of lowing steers move by,
I turn to other days, to men
Who made a pathway with their dust.

VENTILATION.

Dr. Hamilton of Buffalo says: "We need for our dwellings more ventilation and less heat; more out-door exercise, more sunlight, more manly, athletic, and rude sports, more amusements, more holidays, more frolic and noisy, boisterous, mirth." (Note—These will result in a greater abundance of fresh air in our dwellings.) A proper temperature as the first condition of mental activity, and the removal of carbonic acid, which "lowers the vitality and kills with indefinite warning," are prime conditions for the development of a nation that is yet to rule the world. Let us abolish the strangling of innocent children in our schools by viewless ropes of poisoned air.

THE PASSAGE OF THE AU SABLE.

Not far from the year 1806 Mr. Charles Stevens, who lived on East Hill, made a horseback journey to Massachusetts, passing down, on his way from home, over the high bridge across the Winooski, about three-fourths of a mile below Daggett's Mills Village. During his absence the bridge had been stripped of all the plank, preparatory to replanking, or putting in some new string-pieces. While the bridge was in this dismantled condition (which condition was wholly unknown and unsuspected by Mr. Stevens), he reached home, on his return from his journey, at a late hour on an unusually dark night, totally unconscious that he had passed through any peril in passing over the river, which was only a mile or two from his house. "Which way did you come?" asked his family. "The way I went, of course." "No; you couldn't; for the river is roaring high, and there is not a single plank on the bridge." "Yes, I did come the same way, and over the same bridge; and you can't beat me out of it." Here was a complete issue; and neither party being in the least disposed to yield, they the next morning, in company with a neighbour —a Mr. Parker—repaired to the bridge, and, to their amazement, discovered, by the tracks on the ground and the calk-marks of the animal's shoes on the timber, that the horse, after selecting the broadest hewn string-piece, had mounted it, and passed so quietly and safely over it to the other side that the rider was not made aware, in the great darkness of the night, that he was undergoing the dangerous transit. We have seen published, we think, later accounts of similar feats performed in the darkness of night by horses bearing their unconscious riders in safety over bridge timbers; but of the truth of such accounts there is much room to doubt, and it is not impossible that this one, which is as true as it was remarkable, and which soon passed into one of the widespread traditions of the country, may have been the only original of all such reported stories.—*Extract from Thompson's "History of Montpellier," in Old and New.*

VENGEFUL MALIGNITY OF THE FIJIANS.

"When a person is offended he seldom says anything, but places a stick or stone in such a position as to remind him continually of his grudge until he has had revenge. Sometimes a man has hanging over his bed the dress of a murdered friend, or another will deprive himself of some favourite or even necessary food, while another will forego the pleasures of the dance, all being common ways of indicating sworn revenge. Sometimes a man is seen with the exact half of his head closely cropped, to which disfigurement another will add a long twist of hair hanging down the back; and thus they will appear until they have wreaked vengeance on those who slew their wives while fishing on the reef. From the ridge-pole of some chief's house, or a temple, a roll of tobacco is suspended, and there it must hang until taken down to be smoked over the dead body of some one of a hated tribe. A powerful savage, of sober aspect, is seen keeping profound silence in the village council. To ordinary inquiries he replies with a whistle. His son, the hero of the village, fell by a treacherous hand, and the father has vowed to abstain from the pleasures of conversation until he opens his lips to revile the corpse of his son's murderer, or to bless the man who deprived it of life. A Fijian will store up the memory of a wrong for years, until the opportunity of revenge presents itself, and the debt of hatred is cancelled by the death of the wrongdoer. In former times the heart, liver, and tongue of the victim were devoured, if possible, upon the spot, and often times his limbs also were cooked and eaten, the head and trunk being generally buried or flung into the sea. And yet the people are described as a genial, cheerful race, keen in argument, possessed of lively conversational powers, endowed with considerable mechanical skill, and though insensible to beauty, whether of art or nature, fond of legend and story, and passionate admirers of poetry."—*From "Missionary Life in the Southern Seas," by James Hutton.*

ON HEARING.

Would you rather be blind or deaf? Most people will illogically reply, "Neither!" but when pressed, nine out of ten will be found to answer, "Leave me the sight of my eyes—let me be deaf." Yet all experience shows that they are wrong. Deafness tries the temper more, isolates more, unfits for social converse, cuts off from the world of breathing emotional activity, tenfold more than blindness. There is something as yet unanalysed about sound, which doubles and intensifies at all points the sense of living; when we hear, we are somehow more alive than when we see. Apart from sound, the outward world has a dream-like and unreal look—we only half believe in it—we miss at each moment what it contains. It presents, indeed, innumerable pictures of still-life; but those refuse to yield up half their secrets. If anyone is inclined to doubt this, let him stop his ears with cotton wool for five minutes, and sit in the room with some intelligent friend who enjoys the full use of his ears, and at the end of five or ten minutes let the two compare notes. Of course, we must suppose that both are doing nothing, except the one taking stock of his loss, and the other taking stock of his gain. I sit, then, in my chair, stone deaf. "I look up at the pictures on the wall, a man driving a goat, a haystack, and some pigs, an engraving of Millais' "Black Brunswicker." I am tired of the sight of it. I notice the bird on his perch; his mouth is wide open, he looks to me as if he were in a fit; I point at him in an alarmed manner; my friend shakes his head with a smile, the bird's only singing; I can't say I am glad to hear it, for I cannot hear anything. Presently my friend rises and goes to the door, opens it—what on earth for? why, in jumps the cat. I suppose he heard it outside; it might have mewed till doomsday, as far as my ears were concerned. My strange companion has no sooner sat down on his chair than he jumps up as if stung; he points out, in answer to my bewildered look, that the legs are loose; he must have heard them creak, I suppose. Then he goes up to the clock, and begins winding it up; he must have noticed that it had left off ticking—I might not have found that out for hours. Another start! he rushes from the room, I follow—the maid has spilt the coal-scuttle all down the stairs; he probably heard the smash. My wife might have fallen downstairs and broken her neck, and I should have known nothing about it. I tear the wool out of my ears long before the expiration of the ten minutes, and my friend addresses me as follows:—

"I pass over the canary, the cat, the chair, the coal-scuttle and the kettle. You happened to find out about them a day after the fair by using your eyes; but besides all this, of how much vivid life were you deprived—how many details of consciousness, how many avenues of thought were lost to you in less than ten minutes! As I sat, I could hear your favourable nocturne of Chopin being played in the next room. Perhaps you did not know it was raining; nor should I have noticed it, only I heard it on the skylight. I therefore rang the bell, ordered a trap-door open in the roof to be shut, and sent the carriage for a lady who would have otherwise had to walk home. You did not notice a loud crack behind you, but, in fact, a hot coal flew out of the fire, and I seized it in time to prevent mischief. The postman's knock reminded me of some letters I ought to write, and I made a note of them. The band playing outside put me in mind of some concert-tickets I had promised to send. A neighbouring church bell reminded me of the fact that it was Wednesday, and about a quarter to eleven o'clock." Alas! too many of us go through life with our ears stuffed with cotton wool.—*Good Words.*

BEES.

Few persons have any idea that we have in these islands about two hundred and twenty species, that they vary in size from one and a half to about fourteen lines in length (I need hardly say a line is the twelfth part of an inch). Some are almost entirely destitute of pubescence, while others, as the Bumble-bees, are densely covered. The colour of their outer shell or case is generally a blackish brown, though sometimes quite a blue black; several are bronzy, while some are beautifully variegated with red, yellow, or white. Of course I am alluding to British species only. It is exclusively the female and neuter that collect the honey and pollen for the subsistence of the future young. The males do nothing but make themselves as happy as the sunshine will allow them, though no doubt, in sporting about from flower to flower, they are unconsciously making themselves useful by assisting nature in the distribution of pollen. This is collected in various ways. Some of them carry it on the shank of the hinder leg, some on the whole leg, which is densely covered with long hairs for the purpose. One large genus (*Andrena*) has a curled lock of hair at the base of the hind leg, beneath it; the back part of the thorax or middle portion of the body is generally more or less covered with longer or shorter pubescence, sometimes curled; and some (the Social Bumble and Hive bees) collect into a basket, as it is called, formed by an expanded joint of the hind leg (tibia), round which is placed a row of stiff setæ, curved slightly inwards, and standing at nearly right angles to the outer surface of the leg. The hind legs of all those constructive bees which gather pollen on the leg are considerably thickened. Another group collect on the belly, the plates of which are densely covered with stiff hairs for the purpose. The Leaf-cutters and Masons (*Megachile* and *Osmia*) are the principal ones of this division. There is another large group of six genera, that have no special provision for carrying pollen; and they need none, because they do not collect any: they were named by the Rev. W. Kirby "Cuckoo" bees" from the resemblance their habits bear to those of that bird; but more of them anon. The males in all are harmless insects, though some of them look far from it with their large forcipate mandibles; and when held in the fingers work their bodies about as if they meant stinging; but it is only the females and neuters that are furnished with that weapon. The males also differ in having thirteen joints to the antennæ, whereas the female has only twelve: the latter generally has that member subclavate and geniculated, the former usually more or less filiform; the male has seven segments in the abdomen, the female has six, and in one genus only (*Anthidium*) is smaller than the male. They are separated into two great divisions; in the first of these the tongue has two folds, and in the other three; the former are called *Andrenidæ*, or short-tongued; the latter *Apidæ*, or true bees. The *Andrenidæ* are again obtuse and acute tongued. There are two genera of the obtuse tongues, one of which (*Colletes*) bores its tunnels into the earth, dry banks or walls, and the other (*Prosopis*), a small black bee, bores into dead branches of brambles and rosetrees—in fact, in any ready-made hole, or into dry banks. The hole being made or provided, they construct a cell, like a thimble in form, by lining the bottom of the hole with a secretion from the mouth, which dries and looks like gold-beaters' skin. Having collected sufficient honey and pollen, which is placed at the bottom of the cell, the insect lays an egg on the mass, closes the mouth of the cell, and proceeds to form a fresh one, joining to that already made. In this way she makes several of these cells, and then closes the mouth of the burrow, if in the earth, with soil. The obtuse tongue of these bees seems admirably adapted to plaster the cells with the secretion.—*Hardwicke's Science Gossip.*

A LADY'S AGE.

Mademoiselle Mars, who died in 1847, was an actress whose reputation kept her on the stage rather too long. She was one of those women who are never willing to acknowledge that they can grow old. One day, when she was about fifty, she was summoned to some trial. "I am obliged to ask your age, mademoiselle?" said the magistrate. "Thirty-two, monsieur," answered the delicious voice of the actress. The magistrate bowed gallantly. But it happened that five or six years after she had to prosecute a servant who had stolen some jewels, and appeared before the same magistrate, who was obliged to ask her the same question. "Still thirty-two!" replied the illustrious *young* lady.

The owners of the *Cospatrick* have presented a valuable chronometer to Captain W. H. Jahnke, of the ship *British Sceptre*, in acknowledgment of his kindness to the survivors of the *Cospatrick*, whom he rescued and landed at St. Helena. With reference to the question of prohibiting emigrant ships from carrying combustibles, which came up in the course of the *Cospatrick* inquiry, the Board of Trade have sent out to shipowners and others concerned a list of questions asking for information as to how far such a prohibition is desirable or practicable.

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
40 *per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.*
And 20 *per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.*
1043 Hongkong, 1st April 1875.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%. for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.
ly 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1968 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 18th May, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per 400lbs.	$95.00 a $112.00
" " 28 a 32	"	112.50 a 118.00
" " 38 a 42	"	118.00 a 133.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.70 a 1.80
" 8 lbs.	"	2.00 a 2.05
" 8¼ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.53
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 58 a 60 reed	"	2.16 a 2.28
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.50 a 2.50
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.80 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED Do.	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a 2.73
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.07 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32in. 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.10 a 2.15
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.64 a 3.98
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.70 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.85
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.80
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.75
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.60
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.74
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.18 a 0.15
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.29

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.15 a 9.20
" " Assorted		8.70 a 8.80
" *HH* Scarlet		9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted		8.60 a 8.70
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.50 a 17.00
" SS	"	18.00 a 18.50
" S	"	18.70 a 19.00
" *BBB*	"	19.50 a 20.00
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.30 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.30 a 3.40
" Hoop	"	3.95 a 4.20
" Bar	"	3.30 a 3.35
" Wire	"	7.90 a 8.15
LEAD	"	7.50 a 7.80
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.40 a 5.50
" Swedish	"	5.65 a 5.70
TIN, Malacca	per picul	20.20 a 21.00
TIN PLATES	per box	7.73 a 9.05
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	22.30 a 23.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	135.00 a —
" American	"	137.00 a —
SPELTER	"	7.23 a 7.30

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.80 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.00 a 14.37
" Tientsin	"	13.80 a 14.00
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 15.20
" Bengal	"	12.30 a 15.00
ALUM	"	1.50 a 1.75
SESAMUMS, white	"	4.30 a 4.40
" Black	"	3.52 a 3.55
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.58 a 1.58
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.59 a 1.64
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a 6.20
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.	
" English steam	"	11.50 a 12.50
" Sydney	"	9.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.20 a 3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.40 a 5.60
" Banjar	"	4.10 a 4.20
PEPPER White	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Black	"	11.50 a 11.80
BETEL NUT	"	1.83 a 2.52
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.30
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.30 a 2.65
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		5.64 a 5.80
" " " of 100 lbs.		2.60 a 2.62
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.18 a 1.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.93
" California	"	2.25 a 2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.70 a 7.15
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.65
" Candy	"	8.75 a 8.98
CAMPHOR, packed	"	12.20 a 13.50
PEAS, White	"	1.70 a 1.78
" Green	"	2.75 a 2.87
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.81
" Yellow	"	1.65 a 1.67
MUSHROOMS	"	40.00 a 45.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a 2.40
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	7.65 a 8.10
" " " small	"	5.72 a 5.40
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.60 a 7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White	"	11.50 a 12.80
" Hankow	"	79.50 a 81.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Abbotsford	J. Mann	Brit. str	649	Ah Yon	
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shangha
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1327	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Emuy	F. Blanco	Span. str	223	Remedios & Co	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Gunga	W. W. Piton	Brit. str	870	Landstein & Co	
Gwalior	Haselwood	Brit. str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Hailoong	J. Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leonor		Span. str	393		Repairing
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	Capt. J. B. Benning	*Tug Flying*
Madagascar	Fehrmann	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Malacca	Barnard	Brit. str	1500	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Montgomeryshire	Geo. Butlin	Brit. str	1147	Borneo Co., Limited	
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	
Normanby	Thos. Park	Brit. str	1200	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Pardo	Power	Brit. str	763	Melchers & Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Repairing
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Sorsogon	Lizarra	Span. str	174	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Statesman	J. Valient	Brit. str	1209	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
State of Virginia	Moodie	Brit. str	1600	Gilman & Co	
Viking	R. S. Tannock	Brit. str	1686	Melchers & Co	Shanghai
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	J. Riddel	Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Swatow

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albatros	P. Koppelman	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
A. E. Vidal	M. Angelbeck	Ger. bk	330	Siemssen & Co	
Avonmore	W. R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Balbina	T. G. Miranda	Span. bk	501	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Britain's Pride	Ratsey	Brit. bg	178	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
C. of the Seas	Wilson	Brit. sh	1946	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lauesen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Catherine Marden	W. Marden	Brit. sch	287	Taylor & Thompson	
Chateaubriand	Hervé	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	
Otto	W. Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Civiale	Brock	Ger. bk	330	Siemssen & Co	
Colombo	P. F. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	
Delia	E. de Basozabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	Manila
Denbighshire	Williams	Brit. bk	482	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Diane	Chourretto	Fren. sh	711	Landstein & Co	
Diamant	F. L. Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Edward James	T. J. Forbes	Amr. bk	528	Rozario & Co	
Ellesworth	W. Wass	Amr. bk	1859	Siemssen & Co	
Foochow	Hoebrenter	Siam. bk	300	Chinese	
Gesine Brons	E. Stegmann	Ger. bk	430	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Gravina	F. Pico	Span. bg	246	Remedios & Co	Manila
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Master	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	636	Yuen Fat Hong	
H. & L.	E. Estarico	Fren. bg	247	Carlowitz & Co	
Ino	Barnau	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	
Johann Smidt	H. Robkar	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Kate Waters	John Howard	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
Livingstone	Mask	Ger. bk	522	Melchers & Co	
Melvina	H. Kluge	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Mariner	T. Legender	Brit. bk	340	Rozario & Co	Chefoo
Marmion	F. W. Jordan	Amr. bk	823	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	
McNear	D. A. Carter	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Minna	Thusen	Ger. bk	452	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Nadeshda	Hartman	Dan. sch	185	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Nautilus	O. Blockley	Brit. bk	243	E. Schellhass & Co	
Novelty	D. M. Limmex	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Nyassa	W. S. Garroch	Brit. sh	799	A. MacG. Heaton	Foochow
Rance	Grielen	Fren. bk	550	Chinese	
St. Andrews Castle	D. Malcolm	Brit. bk	635	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Sophie	R. Jones	Brit. bk	470	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Captain	
Talca	M. Hoffmann	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Teresa	H. Barcelo	Span. bk	261	Siemssen & Co	
Union	M. Nabarria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	
W. H. Besse	W. H. Besse	Amr. sh	1026	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Ægean	Spowart	Brit. str	836	Holliday, Wise & Co	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Auguste	Watt	Brit. sch	210	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Kvik	Thompsen	Brit. bg	187	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Pyrmont	D. Dietricksen	Ger. bk	444	Olyphant & Co	New York
Uranus	L. Berg	Norw. bk	475	E. Schellhass & Co	

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Chen-jai ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
China	P. H. Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Powan		Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sun-Chee ‡	F. Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 5th May, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Camoes	J. Gamaroes	Port. g-b.			
Spark ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.			

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 10th May, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Andreas	Peters	Ger. bk	428	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Alma	Lord	Amr. bk	373	E. Vincent & Co	
Anna	Davidson	Ger. bk	330	E. Vincent & Co	Takoo
Ceres	Finlay	Brit. bk	554	Bradley & Co	Chefoo
Charley	Palmquist	Brit. bk	359	Dircks & Kruger	
Farningham	Craid	Brit. bk	281	E. Herton	Newchwang
Fidelio	Pohlsen	Ger. bk	317	Dircks & Kruger	
Jan Peter	Melsen	Ger. bk	336	Dircks & Kruger	
J. H. Jessen	Carlsen	Ger. bk	275	Dircks & Kruger	
Minko	Cape	Brit. bk	516	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Oscar Vidal	Stanton	Brit. bk	262	Dircks & Kruger	
Peter	Nicholaisen	Ger. bk	397	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Salacia	Jackson	Brit. bk	423	E. Vincent & Co	
Sally	W. Tait	Brit. bk	296	Vincent & Co	Taku
Tuck-sing	Marshall	Brit. bk	388	E. Herton	

AMOY.

In port on 2nd May, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Baltic		Ger. bk	321	Pasedag & Co	Foochow
Brami		Ger. bg	197	H. A. Petersen & Co	Samarang
Burton Strather		Brit. bk	421	Boyd & Co	Sourabaya
Carl Ludwig		Ger. bg	234	H. A. Petersen & Co	Chefoo
Liberator		Brit. sh	697	Boyd & Co	
Rachel		Brit. bk	283	Boyd & Co	Taiwanfoo

FOOCHOW.

In port on 1st May, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	338	Chinese	Tientsin
Zoroya		Brit. bk	383	Gilman & Co	

SHANGHAI.

In port on 10th May, 1875.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alexandra	Hunous	Brit. sch	287	Master	
B. Aymar	Slocum	Amr. bk	517	J. J. Buchheister	
Catharina	Fisher	Dan. bk	316	Master	
Condor	Bruhn	Ger. bg	239	Ernst Taumeyer	Vladivostock
Cutty Sark	Tiptaft	Brit. sh	921	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Grasmere	Roberts	Brit. bk	698	Olyphant & Co	New York
James Paton	Hallet	Amr. bk	710	Frazar & Co	
Lunan	Whitton	Brit. bg	203	Morris, Lewis & Co	Chefoo
Messenger	Gilkery	Amr. sh	927	Frazar & Co	
Misti	Riogean	Fren. bk	432	J. S. Baron	
Sir Lancelot	Felgate	Brit. sh	885	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Storm King	Keen	Brit. bk	1147	Wheelock & Co	
Union	Barry	Brit. bk	581	Lane, Crawford & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 24th April, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Bessie North	Richman	Brit. bk	578	Order	
City of Halifax	Bixton	Brit. sh	853	Wilkin & Robison	
Myrtle	Poley	Brit. sch	35	Order	
St. Thomas	Hjorth	Swed. bk	450	P. M. S. S. Co	
Traviata	Breckwaldt	Ger. bk	271	Chinese	
Tori	Jordar	Amr. sch	100	Captain	
Walton	John Shield	Brit. bk	550	Wilkin & Robison	

MANILA.

In port on 11th May, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Admiral Tegetthoff		Ger. bk	893	Ker & Co	
Bremente		Fren. bk	424	Russell & Sturgis	
Bunker Hill		Amr. sh	908	Iockmeti & Co	
Cleopatra		Amr. sh	1315	Ker & Co	
Colima		Dut. bk	360	R. Pozas	
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Cordelia		Brit. bk	593	Smith, Bell & Co	
Florida		Amr. sh	1415	Smith, Bell & Co	
Frolic		Amr. sh	1368	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Ludovic & Charles		Fren. bk	391	M. Pickford & Co	
Kendrick		Amr. sh	1228	T. Herrmann & Co	
Madura		Fren. bk	359	Ker & Co	
Mary Blundell		Brit. sh	832	Smith, Bell & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia		Span. bg	261	R. Aenlle	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	En route to Shanghai
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	En route to Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	R. Turton	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Yokohama
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Takao
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. G. Jones	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Lapwing	despatch gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Shanghai
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	En route to Hankow
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Kobé
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	a Cruise
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Hongkong
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder	En route to Hankow

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ariadne	German cor.	1883		Kuhne
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Hartford	U.S. frigate	2900		D. B. Harmony

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